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ANOTHER RECRUIT GAINED BY BETTS

Rate Expert A. A. Betts of the corporation commission gained one more recruit yesterday in his campaign for an amendment to the Keating railroad bill, now before congress, which would force the railroads of the country to put in a bill for undercharges within a stipulated time.

The railroad commission of Nevada, to whom Mr. Betts wrote about the matter, came back with a letter yesterday commending him in the warmest of terms. The unqualified support of the commission was pledged. The letter stated that telegrams and letters would be dispatched at once to the Nevada delegation in congress and in the senate, urging them to do all in their power to further the bill, and to especially see that the amendment written by Betts be attached by all means.

The secretary of the commission seemed to think that the proposal which Mr. Betts conceived, was a great advance in protecting the merchants of the country. It would in his opinion save all firms and companies receiving large shipments of goods, thousands of dollars each year. The merchants of Nevada will be enlightened on the nature of the amendment and each urged to communicate with his congressmen in an effort to obtain the speedy passage of the bill. The letter commended Mr. Betts for having the interests of the merchants of his state as well as those of all the other states in the union at heart, and ended up by thanking him very effusively for asking the Nevada commission to aid in the work.

ALFALFA MILLS TO ISSUE NEW STOCK

The stockholders of the Phoenix Alfalfa Mills Co. which took over the land, mill machinery and warehouses of the Arizona Alfalfa Mills company, have been recently requested to be present at a meeting to be held on the 17th of June, at which time ways and means will be devised to raise the necessary cash to put the business on its feet.

The property of the old company was bought by the present company from the trustee in bankruptcy. The prospects of the company for a good and profitable business have been thoroughly investigated and they appear to be absolutely beyond question. The company can raise sufficient funds to buy hay, grains and other material needed in connection with the business of the mill.

It is proposed to raise these funds by the issuance of preferred stock to the extent of \$25,000 to \$50,000 entitled to a preference dividend of not to exceed seven per cent. per annum.

The articles of incorporation of the company do not make any provisions for the issuance of preferred stock, and it becomes necessary that the articles of incorporation should be changed. In order to do this all stockholders must consent. A letter has been sent to the stockholders earnestly requesting them to be present, either in person or by proxy.



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PERSHING PUTS BAN ON FESTIVE KODAK

By John Sabra
NAMIQUIPA, May 23 (By auto truck to Columbus and mail to Phoenix)—They have put a stop to taking pictures here. The officers will not allow any cameras to be operated. This will be hard on the war correspondents.

Two regiments of cavalry left here today for Columbus, and the talk is all of leaving Mexico. The rear guard is expected here tomorrow and then we are all going to Dublin. Some say we are going to stay in Dublin for the next 60 days.

Orders have been issued not to kill any more Mexicans, but to take them alive. There are forty prisoners in camp now.

The soldiers are suffering from cold and want of food. All we get is hard bread and beans twice a day. This is because the road to Columbus is so rough it is hard to get anything over it.

The 7th, 10th and 11th cavalry have broken the marching record by making 110 miles in 36 hours.

General Pershing is here on his way north; the aeroplanes are all in the north and everybody seems to be headed that way.

The unofficial casualty list of the Mexicans is said here to be 637 since the expedition entered Mexico. We have lost all track of Villa but his band is "busted up."

Best Hits In the Tri-Copper League

By BOB GIBSON

The Millers won a great swatfest Sunday when they took the Smelterites into camp. If they keep up that kind of hitting they will be up in the race in a very short time.

Manager Arbogast has been doing some fine hitting, his hits coming at the time to score runs.

Manager Hester has added a fine young catcher to his club, in Jerry Coleman. Coleman has been with Vernon with the Coast League all season and will report ready for service.

Schultz, the Millers new outfielder, is from the same club as Coleman and gives his former team mate quite a boost.

Now that the Smelter club has had their off day, some first class base ball should be seen in their next games.

Every club has its off day, but one seldom sees such a complete reversal of form as was shown Sunday.

"Tommy" Pierce has taken a slump in hitting. Pierce is a hard hitter when going good and some good clouting can be looked for from him soon.

Pitcher Munsell of the Smelter has had the misfortune to work on the days that his club is having a "field day." With any kind of lucking he would have won Sunday's game.

You will have to hand it to Bayless, for he is there with the old war club when men are on the bases waiting to score.

Pitcher Lush is expected to bolster the wavering pitching staff of the Millers. Reiger has gone to Los Angeles to have his arm worked on, his going has left all the work on Dent, and as he has not been going any too well, Manager Arbogast has been up against it for pitching.

Galena is playing some great ball for the Millers, both his hitting and fielding being first class.

If Manager Arbogast of the Millers keeps up his present hitting clip he will soon be leading the league.

Stadell and Duddy broke in the home run circle Sunday, each poling the ball over the fence.

Schultz showed a "burst" of speed Sunday when he scored from second on Flick's bad throw to the plate to catch Carisch. The ball bounced in the infield off Callan's glove, Schultz scoring before it could be fielded.

Stoloff is showing some fancy fielding around short for the Millers, and if he starts to hit will make Arbogast a valuable man.

Boekel is going good for the Smelter he is fast, has a good arm, and what is more important, he can hit.

Pitcher Dent can boast of a hitting average now, as he broke in with two hits in Sunday's game, one being a clean hit to right, and the other a swinging bunt that Daddy couldn't handle in time.

SOLELY ON MERITS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, May 31.—Captain Howard E. Sullivan of the New York national guard, accused of discrimination against the enlistment of Jews, declared today before Adjutant General Storsbur, who is conducting the investigation that applicants for admission to the guard are judged solely on their individual merits. Captain Sullivan said he based his judgment of applicants upon their "spirit of congeniality and physical appearances."

COURT MARTIAL DEFERRED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The war department announced today that courtmartial of the 116 members of the Texas national guard who refused to take the oath of federal service had been delayed until July 6. It had been originally set for June 15.

MOST EMPHATIC NOTE IS SENT U. S. GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page One)

exist between the governments of the United States and Mexico.

This government must consider this last act a violation of its sovereignty and thus asks in the most urgent manner that the Washington government consider with care the case and once for all define with exactitude the policy it intends to pursue with respect to the Mexican nation.

To the end of making clearer the basis upon which the petition contained in the present note is found, it is necessary carefully to state the facts which have occurred up to this time as a result of the incursion of a band

OUTLAWS-BEARS MEET ON SUNDAY

The Outlaws, the heavy hitting sure fielding outfit using Phoenix as their stamping grounds, will clash with the Tempe Bears Sunday afternoon on the Polk street grounds at 2:30. The two teams have clashed twice before and each have won one game. The game Sunday afternoon will be the rubber.

The Outlaws have acquired a new third baseman in the person of Marty Cooper, who staged an act in the neighborhood of third base on Sunday for the Outlaws. He proved such a classy actor, that the management of the local team secured his services permanently. A new southpaw twirler from Hayden has been imported and will probably start the game for the Outlaws.

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on Columbus, New Mexico, captured by Francisco Villa, at dawn of March 9 last.

"The Mexican government sincerely lamenting the happening and with the idea of efficiently protecting the frontier, proposed that the governments of Mexico and the United States collaborate in an agreement by which bandits might be punished. Furthermore, the Mexican government made this proposition guided by precedents prevailing between 1880 and 1884 and concretely asked permission that Mexican forces might cross the American frontier in pursuit of bandits under the reciprocal agreement and that like permission will be granted the forces of the United States should a case similar to that of Columbus be repeated at any other point along the frontier line. As a consequence of this proposition, made in the Mexican note of March 10, the United States government through error and precipitation, thought that the good intention of the Mexican government was sufficient to authorize it to cross the frontier and without awaiting formal agreement ordered a large party of Americans to enter Mexico in pursuit of Villa and his party. Because of this act, the American government made most emphatic protestations that it was acting in good faith and that its only purpose in crossing the line was to pursue, capture or destroy the Villa band, and that the act did not signify an invasion of our territory nor an attempt to violate the sovereignty of Mexico and that as soon as a practical result was shown by the expedition the American troops would be withdrawn from Mexican territory.

The Mexican government had no knowledge that American troops had crossed the border until March 17, and this came from private sources in El Paso. The government then directed a note to the American government stating that inasmuch as no formal agreement had been entered into between the two governments, the Americans could not be considered as authorized to send such an expedition.

"The Washington government explained the purpose of such an expedition saying that it regretted the attitude of the Mexican government regarding the passage of troops across the frontier in pursuit of Villa, and that it was done in the understanding that the former interchange of notes plainly implied the consent of the Mexican government without further formalities.

"The government of the United States explained also that its attitude was taken in view of the necessity for rapid action and explained its willingness to receive any suggestions of the Mexican government relative to a formal agreement for the crossing of the international line by forces of either country.

"Both governments then hastened to define terms of an agreement, two projects of the Mexican government and two counter projects of the American government being exchanged. In discussing the project the Mexican government insisted strongly that the operation of troops in a foreign country must be limited as to the number of troops, the class of arms and the territory occupied.

"The American government refused to agree on these points but in the last note presented to this government agreed to accept in part these limitations, nevertheless insisting that they be not applied to the Columbus expedition.

"This attitude of the American government caused the Mexican government to send a note under date of April 12, suspending negotiations over any agreement, in view of the fact that the American government demanded that the Columbus case should be excluded, and requested the retirement of the American troops, as they were in Mexico under no agreement and as a further reason, because the Villa bandits had been dispersed and reduced to impotency.

"Meanwhile, the American government did not answer the note of April 12, nor withdraw the troops, and it was found convenient by both countries that a convention of military chiefs meet at some border point in order to treat on the military situation and ascertain if by this road it were possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution which on Mexico's part consisted in the retirement of the American troops from its territory.

To this effect there met at Ciudad Juarez and El Paso on the part of the American government, General Scott and General Funston and on the part of Mexico the secretary of war and the navy, General Obregon, who held a series of conferences in a spirit of frank cordiality.

The note states that the conference exchanged data on the frontier situation and prepared a memorandum for their respective governments in which General Scott declared that the destruction and dispersal of the Villa band should be completed and therefore the American government had decided to begin withdrawal of its troops under the promise that the Mexican government would endeavor to maintain an effective guard against

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new incursions.

The de facto government says the note could not approve the agreement because it contained a stipulation that the withdrawal could be suspended should another incursion "serve to change the belief of the Washington government in the ability of the Mexican government to protect the frontier." This condition was unsatisfactory, the note adds, because evacuation of its territory was a question affecting the sovereignty of Mexico, which should at no time be subjected to the discretion of the American government, and for the further reason that it might lend a "certain color of legality" to the indefinite stay of American troops in Mexico in the event of another raid.

The raid on Glenn Springs and Boquillas is then recalled as having occurred during the border conference. Fearing a new expedition, the de facto government says, General Obregon was instructed to notify the United States "that the crossing of American soldiers on this new account would not be permitted and that orders already had been given to all military commanders on the frontier to prevent it."

The note declares that Generals Scott and Funston then assured General Obregon that no pursuit of the Boquillas raiders had been ordered and that no more American soldiers would enter Mexico.

"This assurance," it added, "was reiterated by General Scott himself in a later private conversation with Juan Nefalli Amador, sub-secretary of foreign affairs, who had had opportunity to take part in the conferences."

Because of the possibility of other raids, General Obregon then suggested to the American conferees a plan of distribution of troops along the border by both governments to prevent such incidents, the note says, thus showing not only the good faith of the de facto government, "but also its frank willingness to arrive at an effective cooperation" and end the cause for friction. The plan, it adds, was intended as a preliminary to the completion of a definite and reciprocal agreement under which troops of either government could cross the border.

General Scott insisted on the form of the original memorandum and the conference adjourned, leaving the matter to diplomatic agencies for adjustment.

Taking the matter up as of May 22, the date the note bears, it says that the Mexican government has just been advised that 400 men of the American army had crossed into Mexico, the fact being brought to the attention of the government by a commander of the ex-

pedition to the Mexican commander at Esmeraldo informing him that he had crossed the line in accordance with the agreement between the two governments and with the consent of the Mexican consul officials at Del Rio, Texas.

The Mexican government, it is declared, cannot assume that the United States government has committed an error a second time in ordering the crossing without the consent of the government of Mexico, or that the commander of the American troops acted without due authority upon this occasion.

The explanation given by the American government in regard to the crossing of troops at Columbus has never been satisfactory to the Mexican government, the communication says, "but the new invasion of our territory no longer is an isolated fact and tends to convince the Mexican government that something must be done."

"This latter act of the American forces causes new complications for the Mexican government increasing the difficulty of finding a satisfactory solution and the state of the international situation, the Mexican government cannot consider this last incident except as an invasion of our territory and it is its duty to request the Mexican government to order the immedi-

ate withdrawal of these new forces and to abstain from sending any other expedition of a similar nature."

Declaring that the obligation of protecting the frontier rests equally upon both governments, the de facto government suggests that since American troops undisturbed by other military operation "are physically unable to protect the line on the American side," the difficulties of the Mexican governments should be appreciated. Every possible effort in that direction has been made it says, and insists that raids by irresponsible outlaws should be cases for "pecuniary reparation and a reason to adopt a combined defense, but never a cause for American authorities to invade our national territory."

The note written before the withdrawal of the Boquillas expedition, then renews its demand for the immediate withdrawal of that force, adding that in any case, after having made its position clear, "it will be forced to defend itself against any group of American troops that may be found within its territory."

It refers to the Columbus expedition as "interned in the state of Chihuahua and also insists upon its withdrawal, adding:

"The Mexican government under-

(Continued on Page Five)

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